In *Sarracenia flava*:

Coleoptera:

Chauliognathus marginatus Fabr.

Diptera:

Sarcophaga sarraceniae Riley.

Hymenoptera:

Apis mellifera L.

Bombus Pennsylvanicus De G.

Augochlora (*confusa* Robt.?).

Osmia sp.

Halictus sp.

Tapinoma pruinosa Roger.

The small brilliantly-metallic bees, *Augochlora,* and an *Osmia,* were also noted frequenting the blossoms of *Sarracenia minor,* which did not seem to be visited by the larger insects. Dr. Mellichamp has recorded a beetle, *Euphoria melancholica,* as an occasional visitor to this flower. The size and structure of the flower, however, seem to indicate the small bees as the more suitable pollenizers.

A New Genus and Species of Decticinae (Orthoptera) from California.

By Morgan Hebard.

Cyrtophyllicus* new genus.

This genus is related to *Zacycloptera* Caudell† from which it differs chiefly in the very minute wings, the different form of the cerci and tegmina and the more spinose legs.

Male only known. Fastigium blunt and not half as broad as basal joint of antennæ. Pronotum slightly produced caudad, dorsal surface almost flat; lateral carinæ not distinct cephalad but developed as distinct shoulders caudad, diverging regularly caudad and at the caudal margin separated by slightly more than twice the width at the median portion of the prozona. Prosternum armed with a pair of long slender

**Cyrtophyllus* genus of *Pseudophyllinae,* εἰκὸς, that which resembles.

†Proceedings U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. XXXII, p. 308.

spines. Mesosternum armed with a similar pair of spines. Tegmina short, not reaching the apex of the abdomen, rounded and inflated. Wings very minute. Supra-anal plate small and obscure, the last dorsal abdominal segment produced, deeply and rounded emarginate, bounded laterad by rounded

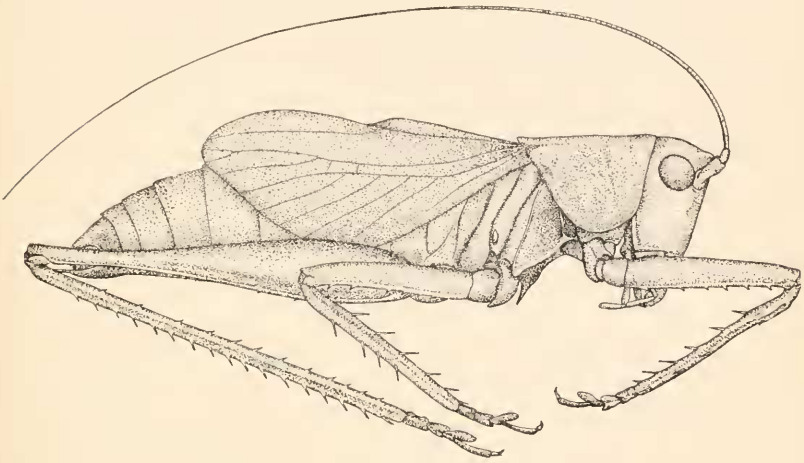

FIG. 1.

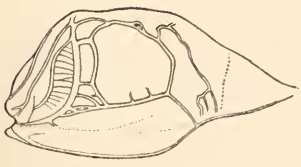

FIG. 2.

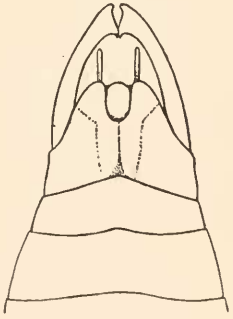

FIG. 3.

Figure 1. *Cyrtophyllicus chlorum* n. gen. and sp. Lateral view of type. (x 3.)

Figure 2. *Cyrtophyllicus chlorum* n. gen. and sp. Tympanum of male. (x 3.)

Figure 3. *Cyrtophyllicus chlorum* n. gen. and sp. Dorsal view of apex of male abdomen. (x 6.)

lobes. Cercus slender, somewhat bowed and armed with a single heavy tooth. Legs moderately long, slender and well spined.

Type.—*Cyrtophyllicus chlorum,* new species.

Cyrtophyllicus chlorum new species.

Type.—Male; El Portal, Mariposa County, California. Altitude, 3,200 feet. August 30, 1907. Collected by Morgan Hebard. (Hebard collection.)

Size moderate; form somewhat slender. Head not broader than cephalic portion of pronotum into which it is well inserted; fastigium of vertex short, blunt, compressed and deeply sulcate; eyes small, prominent and semiglobose; antennæ in length almost six times that of pronotum, filiform, width of basal segment two-thirds that of eye, antennal scrobes somewhat protuberant. Prozona of pronotum not punctate, metazona rugoso-punctate, separated from the prozona by a distinct straight transverse sulcus; median carina of pronotum scarcely visible; prozona twice the length of metazona; cephalic margin perceptibly concave, caudal margin broadly rounded. Tegmina slightly more than twice as long as the pronotum, broad and considerably swollen, apically rounded, the costal field much enlarged, costal margin arcuate; tympanal area distinctly wider than the caudal width of the pronotal disk, its length exceeding width by a third of the latter. Wings minute falciform lobes. Abdomen moderately plump, rounded, without dorsal carina, the terminal dorsal abdominal segment covered with very fine hairs. Cerci more than five times as long as the basal width, covered with very fine hairs and on the inner side near the tip armed with a heavy, short and sharp pointed tooth. Subgenital plate with a very shallow subtrigonal apical emargination, styles long and filiform. Legs moderately long and slender, covered with short fine hairs; posterior femora two and one-half times as long as pronotum and very little swollen on the basal half, armed below on both margins on the apical half only with eleven to twelve small sharp spines; anterior and median femora of equal length, longer than the pronotum by a quarter of its length, both armed below on both margins with small spines numbering six to eight on the margins of the anterior femora and seven to eleven on those of the median femora. Posterior tibiæ slightly compressed, armed below with two apical spurs, margins well spined; anterior and median tibiæ armed below with six pairs of heavy spines, anterior tibiæ with four spines in the dorso-caudal margin.

General color uniform bright grass green; eyes pale nut brown; antennæ straw color.

MEASUREMENTS.

Length of body	26.2 mm.
Length of pronotum	6.1 mm.
Greatest caudal width of pronotal disk	5. mm.
Length of tegmen	14.5 mm.
Width of tympanum	6.5 mm.
Length of caudal femur	17.2 mm.

The single specimen taken was collected at night with the aid of a lantern, stridulating loudly on a low green bush. Even when approached it did not cease its stridulation, but kept up a loud and constant zick, zick, zick, zick,.....much like our eastern *Scudderia* but far louder. Other individuals were heard stridulating loudly during the night until just before dawn.

In endeavoring to capture other specimens during the evening one was located in a high oak tree, another about twelve feet from the ground in a dense bush, another in a tangle of vines near the ground and others, including the specimen captured, in low green bushes on the mountain side. All collecting was done after dark which made it very difficult to locate the specimens, and, although they did not move until approached very closely, they usually ceased their song when disturbed. One which I succeeded in almost grasping escaped by tumbling down into the thick weeds under its perch.

New Scarabaeidae.

By H. C. Fall.

The present article was primarily designed to make known an interesting new species of *Thyce* discovered by Mr. G. H. Field, of San Diego, in the summer of 1906. The opportunity is taken, however, to add descriptions of two species of *Lachnosterna* and a *Polyphylla* which appear to be without names. The relation of each of these to previously described forms is easily made known, and there is therefore little use in awaiting monographic treatment of their genera of which there is either little need or small prospect in the near future.